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- 1908 Notes upon some Species and Geographical Races of Serows (*Capricornis*) and Gorals (*Nemorhaedus*) based upon specimens exhibited in the Society's Gardens. *P.Z.S.* p. 173.
- 1912 On a rare Stag (*Cervus wallichii*) from Nepal recently presented to the Zoological Society by H. M. King George, *P.Z.S.* p. 558.
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- 1932 The Marbled Cat (*Pardofelis marmorata*) and some other Oriental species with the definition of a new Genus of the Felidae. *P.Z.S.* p. 741.
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- 1934 Races of the Striped and Brown Hyenas. *P.Z.S.* p. 799.
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The Oriental Yellow-throated Marten (*Lamprogale*). *P.Z.S.* p. 531.

## ALEXANDER EDWARD JONES

(1878-1947)

Died in Simla of heart failure on 17th October 1947 after a short illness at the age of 69.

A. E. Jones joined the Society in 1910 and was an active and useful member during his long connection with it. His various contributions to the pages of the Journal have added substantially to our knowledge of Indian birds. In 1944 he made a gift to the Society of his entire collection of some 3,000 bird skins, the fruits of careful and discriminating collecting in many parts of India for over 30 years. Most of these specimens were shot and skinned by Jones personally. Their freshness and the high standard of their

preparation testify to the care he devoted to them. The precision of the labelling makes this collection a particularly valuable acquisition to our Museum and provides excellent comparative material for taxonomic work.

Jones was a keen and reliable observer. His knowledge of the avifauna not only of the Simla Hills and neighbouring areas but also of many other parts of India was extensive. Nor was his interest confined to birds. He was deeply interested in flora and in insects and has made some valuable contributions to our knowledge of the butterflies of what may almost be called his native hills.

Being a contemporary of such well-known ornithologists as Stuart Baker and Hugh Whistler, Jones imbibed from them by correspondence and by personal contact a keen appreciation of the problems connected with Indian ornithology. The frequency with which he is quoted both in the *Fauna* volumes on Birds (2nd edition) by Stuart Baker and in the same author's *Nidification of Birds in the Indian Empire* is a tribute to the high esteem his knowledge and integrity enjoyed. For though the proprietor of a flourishing tailoring business by profession, Jones missed no opportunity of indulging in his hobby (ornithology) in the intelligent and effective manner which made him the unquestioned authority on the birds of his area.

Though in regular correspondence about their common interests, the writer of this note was never fortunate enough to make Jones's personal acquaintance. Those near him describe him as a genial and loveable man whose sincerity and sympathetic help at all times endeared him to every young naturalist with whom he came in contact. His letters amply reflect these qualities. Jones's enthusiasm for birds was contagious as many have testified who got to know him at close quarters.

The name of Jones has been permanently enshrined in the annals of Indian ornithology by the two races of birds that have been called in his honour. One of these is a Spotted Babbler

*Pellorneum ruficeps jonesi* Stuart Baker, Bull. B.O.C. Vol. xli, p. 9, 1920: Kalka,

and the other a Long-billed Vulture

*Gyps indicus jonesi* Whistler, Bull. B.O.C., Vol. xlvii, p. 74, 1920 Rawal Pindi.

In response to constant pressure from friends anxious that his unmatched knowledge of Simla birds should find permanent record, Jones was at long last persuaded to work up his notes and diaries into a comprehensive paper on the 'Birds of the Simla and adjacent Hills'. The second part of this paper appears elsewhere in this issue of the Journal. Only one more part is available in manuscript form and it is indeed a pity the author did not live to complete the work. With the help of his bird collection and such of his notes as may be available, the Editors will endeavour to the best of their ability to complete the account of the birds Jones met with in that area. It is feared, however, that this may be no more than a bare list since we understand that his diaries were mostly written in a private shorthand which will probably be undecipherable.

Jones was the first ornithologist to discover the occurrence of the Black-throated Diver (*Colymbus arcticus*) in India in 1922, a record

which has not been repeated since and which forms a notable addition to the list of Indian birds.

The following is a list of the more important contributions of A. E. Jones published in the Society's Journal:—

- Notes on Birds from Lahore, xxi, 1073.  
 Himalayan Long-billed Vulture (*G. tenuirostris*) breeding near Ambala, xxiv, 358.
- A List of Birds from the Simla Hills, 1908-1918, xxvi, 601.  
 Further notes on Birds of the Ambala District, Punjab, xxvi, 675.  
 Bird Notes from the Campbellpur-Attock District, W. Punjab, xxvii, 794.  
 Occurrence of the Black-throated Diver (*Colymbus arcticus*) in India, xxviii, 1134.
- Nightjars on the Simla Hills xxix, 286.  
 The Breeding of the E. Orphean Warbler (*Sylvia jerdoni* Blyth) in the North-West Frontier Province, xxvii, 630.  
 Further Notes on the Birds of the Ambala District, xxxi, 1000.  
 The Nesting of the Basra Sparrow-Hawk (*Accipiter virgatus affinis*) at Simla, xxxv, 208.
- Nesting of the Hobby (*F. subbuteo*) near Simla with some general remarks on the genus *Falco* and allied species, xxiii, 579.  
 Further Note on the breeding of the Hobby (*F. subbuteo*) near Simla, xxiv, 359.  
 Note on the Nidification of the Green Shrike-Tit (*Pteruthius xanthochloris*), xxiv, 369.
- Nesting of the Booted Eagle (*Hieraetus pennatus* Gm.) in the Simla Hills, xl, 568.
- A Note on the Lycaenid Butterfly (*Everes dipora*), xl, 133.  
 On the differences between *Lycaenopsis huegelli huegelli* and *Lycaenopsis ladonides gigas*, xl, 134.

S. A.

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

### 1.—BEHAVIOUR OF HYENA AND PANTHER AT A 'KILL'

As it is asserted by many shikaris from experience—as well as by others without the experience—that a panther will not return to, or will not feed again on a kill visited by a hyena, also that the hyena will sometimes drive away the feeding panther, the following account of an incident may be of interest to the shikar fraternity, as well as to others. Actually the occasion was comprised of a series of varying incidents covering a period of about 2½ hours, with intervals brief and long. But the phase of greatest interest to myself was that during which I had, perforce, kept the scene illuminated by my electric torch for perhaps four minutes, with all the actors on the stage during that time.

The kill (a calf) was in the large bare compound of an unoccupied house. A public road and dwellings lay along the front of the compound, other houses and compounds with intervening walls lay adjacently to the first in one direction; the fourth side was open ground and ended at the brink of a cliff far away—the only direction in which to safely fire a heavy rifle, while the opposite side of a common intervening wall offered an ideal place for the 'gun'.

The kill was brought about 5 yards nearer (within 20 yards) and was not pegged down, as I hoped that the sound of the panther dragging away the carcass would warn me of its presence. As a pariah dog arrived just after dark, half a dozen stones were collected for such visitors.

About 11 p.m. a large hyena was discovered, backing away on its haunches with the carcass in its jaws and almost clear of the ground. It was driven away by a flung stone and the carcass brought back to its proper place. It returned after a few minutes (detected quite by chance), was subsequently joined by another and it was only by good luck that these two were detected from time to time approaching the carcass, for they were not readily driven away. During this phase, the behaviour of the large hyena indicated that the panther had, to his knowledge, arrived—somewhere in the dark background—and soon I saw its eyes, about 40 yards beyond the kill. They appeared there just after I had replaced the carcass for the second time.

I was now obliged to switch on my torch at frequent intervals, and thus discovered another panther's eyes somewhat farther off than the first and about 30 yards to one side. As the monsoon wind was blowing from behind me and towards the scene, with the panthers to leeward of the hyenas, I was curious to know whether the larger hyena could see those eyes in the artificial light as I could, or had he previously located their owner there, for he made frequent excursions in the general direction of the first panther. As their forms were invisible to me in the light of my 3-cell torch at that